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VOL. VIII.—NO. 33. WEEKLY EDITION. JUNE 24, 1871.

PLAIN LANNGUAGE BY TRUTHFUL JANE.

Which I wish to repeat,
And my language is plain,
That in ways of deceit
And tricks that are vain,
The "girl of the period" is lively.
Which the same I would rise to explain.

Lily White was her name
And I need not deny
In regard to the same
What that name might imply;
But her cheeks were provokingly rosy,
And bewitchingly penciled her eye.

'Twas in Lent, week the third,
With most pendulous skies,
Which it might be inferred
Lily White was likewise;
Yet she humbugged Johannes, my lorer,
In a way I shall always despise.

Which we had a small game,
Called by some hide-and-seek;
Also Blindman's Buff.
She thought sinful and weak
But the same as she called Johannes,
With a smile that was saintly and meek.

Yet the game it advanced
In a way I detest,
And my sorrow commenced
At the state of John's vest,
Which looked like a wave of the ocean,
When the same has a turbulent breast.

But the tricks that were played
By the girl of the P.,
And the progress she made
Was alarming to see,
'Till she twirled on her left hand forefinger
What Johannes had promised to me.

Then I looked up at John,
But he looked not at me,
And I rose with a groan
As I said, What do I see?
We are ruined by harmless flirtation,
And I went for a duel of the D.

In the scene that ensued
John amazed did not speak;
For the floor was bestrewed
In the height of my pique,
With the "nice" Lily White had been playing,
In the same she thought "sinful and weak."

Of those "exquisite charms"
Which have in the arms
"Paddlers," "panlers" and "forms"
Of most cunning design
And there fell with her tresses so airy,
What is frequent in hair, rats and mice.

Which is why I repeat,
And my language is plain,
That in ways of deceit
And in tricks that are vain,
The "girl of the period" is lively.
Which the same I am sad to maintain.

THE STORY OF PARIS.

Details of What Attended the Fall of the Commune.

Writing under date of the 29th, a Paris correspondent says: Chased from pillar to post, the skunk has been wounded and then killed. The civil war is ended. Over 40,000 of the insurgents have been killed, wounded or taken prisoners in the seven days' struggle, and probably more than 100,000 will be prisoners in the end. On both sides I estimate the losses as follows: Killed, 25,000; wounded, 40,000; burning of property in Paris, 1,000,000,000 francs; loss of property outside, 200,000,000 francs; loss of rents, injury to business and depreciation of credit, 500,000,000 francs. Thus France has lost only half 1,500,000,000 francs by direct substraction, but the second 1,000,000,000 francs, representing that of the departments of industry and the stopping of merchandise, the difficulty of circulating by the railroads and the intense hostility of nations, even toward foreigners, together with the ferocity and brutality shown in these streets—all must induce the most terrific national despair when the chance comes to deal practically with her difficulties. Over 1,500 years since Christ, and the world is not much better on a week as the last one here. There has been every form of torture, every exaggeration of cruelty. Age, sex, position or science or genius has been none from the ruthless brutality of a mad populace, and the diabolical savagery of organized cruelty. The Commune, the first to break last Sunday night, had been narrowing its circumference every day, and the same time that the army of order was at the hostages remaining in its hands, and whom, too, it murdered and put to death. The Archbishop, the third of the last three who have died violent deaths, has gone to his last sleep; and the cure of Madeleine, a devoted, kindly man, who was the friend of the poor and worthy priests, whose only crime were their holy duties.

HOW HOSTAGES WERE SLAUGHTERED.

A Sergeant Major of the National Guards, who was a prisoner at La Roquette, gives the following thrilling particulars of the murder of the Archbishop and others, held as hostages:

On Wednesday, May 24, at 7:30 in the evening, the director of the prison, one Lefrancais, a name-sake of the member of the Commune, and who had himself spent six years at the Bagne, ascended at the head of about 50 federals to the second story of the principal prisoners were confined. An officer went round to each cell, summoning first the Archbishop, and then in succession M. Bonjean, the Abbe Allard, Fathers Ducoudray and Clair, and the Abbe Degueurry, three of the Dominicans. All the prisoners were commanded to form in line, and were then marched down to the road running round the prison, on each side of which, as far as I could see, were arranged the federals, who received the captives with insults and epithets which I cannot transcribe. My informant, a quiet, unpretending man, and a commonplace, matter-of-fact sort of fellow, and Colonel Brunel had made much use of her in developing his plans. It was she who, being mesmerized by Brunel, used to dictate those eccentric letters announcing the victories of the Commune and published by the *Journal Officiel*.

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On Friday, May 26, thirty-eight gendarmes and sixteen priests were taken to Pere la Chaise, to be shot there. On the following day, as the army of Versailles was approaching, the battle raged in Pere la Chaise, where the infernal battery was erected which was to reduce to ashes the noblest monuments in the cemetery, and which was given to the incendiaries and policemen who yet remained in the prison. The members of the Commune, who persisted in seeing in the bloody work only the right to punish, stalled themselves in the office of the prison. Delegate Ferre visited the cells early in the day, and I can assert that nothing like their conduct could be seen in the lowest and most disreputable of wine shops. At half-past three o'clock the executioners intimated to the inmates of the second and third floors that they must come down at once. Yielding to a generous impulse, several of the priests, in whose name should be made known to the public, M. Deguerry, the cure of the Madeleine, and Father Allard, the venerable chaplain of the Dominicans, gave their last benediction to the inmates of the story below as where the gallows-men were contenting their sinister design. Under the direction of M. Pinet and an enterprising Zouave, the eastern partition was pierced into a regular breach. Communication, which was doomed to parody and even surpass in horrible mockery the procedure of the Revolution of 1793, turned into the contrivance that ignoble population which only comes to the surface in Paris at sinister times like these. The breach in question, and the adjoining number massacres. While this mob was belching forth its curses, the National Guards appointed to shoot us went up to the second floor and informed us that the prison was about to be blown up, and that the fire of the terrible battery of Pere la Chaise; they set fire to one of the barricades to stifle us with the smoke, but we soon contrived to put the fire out. One detail I must not forget. One of the individuals, who was brandishing his muscles in the most cynical manner, was the same who, under the sentence of death awaiting his execution at La Roquette when the advent of the Commune made a free mad of him, had energetically remonstrated against the people of the Commune, who evacuated the prison and ran away in the direction of Belleville and Menilmontan. Terrified, impressed with the scene followed, and the prison gates were closed upon us. Then, we were nearly all together in the room that followed; but a portion of the mob remained outside La Roquette began shouting "*Vive la Ligne*," and shortly after they had entered the cells and released the prisoners. Four ecclesiastics he could be taken in by these promises. They went out, and were immediately butchered, and the bodies of the four priests were piled on the top of the barricade in lieu of sand bags. During the night strict watch was kept, and the threatening shouts of the mob subsided. At 8 A. M. on Sunday, the 28th, at dawn, the die firing of the Versailles troops, whose position we could guess at by the sound, was understood than described, announced the approach of our deliverers. At quarter past five the barricade opposite La Roquette, was forced, and the troops rush, and the marines took possession of the prison. We were then informed that we had been reprieved by the manner, after an agony of four days, the most cruel that can be imagined.

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Dr. Tony Moilin had been made Maire of the Sixth arrondissement by the Commune, and being taken was tried by the court martial and condemned to death. He had been known for some months to a woman, and as a last favor he begged to be allowed to marry her before he was executed. At first the court martial refused to grant this favor, but upon the representation of the mayor whom Dr. Moilin had emprisoned, that the lady in question was the seventh month of her pregnancy, it was granted. Two officers attached to the Luxembourg were witnesses of the marriage, which took place at two o'clock in the morning, and at 5 A. M. Dr. Tony Moilin was shot.

DEATH OF DOMBROWSKI.

General Dombrowski, as is already known, met with a somewhat more honorable death than many of his accomplices. He had been wounded in the abdomen at the barricades of the Rue Mira, he was transported by several of his men to the hospital, where he was visited in the night by Frankel and Varlin were: "Mais cassez moi donc la tete, je souffer trop!"

FATE OF ANOTHER COMMUNIST.

Milliere was discovered hiding among the passages of the Palace Luxembourg. He was armed, and offered a desperate resistance to the soldiers, firing six shots at them before he could be surrounded. He looked like a wild beast brought to bay. With uncovered head, pale face, and scared looks, he was conducted before General Cissey, the generalissimo returned, and he answered the questions put to him with defiance. He was then removed to the Pantheon by a band of soldiers. While mounting the steps of the portico the Captain who commanded the little troop pointed out to him the marks of bullets on the walls. It was the very place where he had commanded the Nationals to be ready for refusing to fight for the Commune, and where he had arrived on the periotic he faced the soldiers, threatening them, exclaiming, "Vive la Republique, vive la people, vive humanite, vive"—a discharge of cannonpots cut short his last word, and he fell forward as a log.

THE COMMUNE'S EXECUTIONER.

The man Vilain has also been executed. This wretch, was formerly a police agent, and acted in a great measure as one of the executioners of the Commune. It was he who set fire to the Prefecture of Police. In all these circumstances he exhibits a great likeness to Dennis the hangman, in Charles Dickens's "Barnaby Rudge," which similarity he did of destroy in his last moments, for he exhibited the

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The Narrow-Gauge System.

The following letter was written to a prominent man in Salt Lake, in answer to a letter asking for information ir reference to Narrow Gauge:

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 9th came to hand on the 13th, and as Mr. Scott, of the Union Pacific Iron Works, of this city, will supply you with the necessary information relating to the most improved "Wire Tramway," I will devote the limited time I have at command to the other subject you inquire about, namely, "Narrow Gauge," and the adoption of same for the transportation of passengers and freight over either short or long lines of railway on this coast.

The particular road you have in view, with its special traffic of coal for a very limited distance, would fail to illustrate the very many advantages that are claimed for a "Narrow Gauge" road, built upon a substantial and durable basis.

There are very few of the many people who advocate "Narrow Gange" lines for this country, that have any practical knowledge of the many difficulties arising from the same, or correct ideas as to what the gauge of the future system will be if adopted in this country, and few there are indeed who seem to comprehend the relative cost and capacity of same as compared with the standard lines of 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.

I propose to furnish you with such information as I possess, relating to this important and interesting subject, and at the same time place myself upon record as to the precise gauge. I should advocate in the building of any line of railroad having an estimated future traffic equal to the heaviest known in the world; that of the London and Northwestern Railway of England, with its gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches.

The business over the L. and N. W. Railroad amounts in a single year to about 15,000,000 tons, 5,000,000 of which consists of mineral, and 10,000,000 of general freight. With such a large movement of paying freight, let us see what the movement is of dead weight necessary on a 4 feet 8½ inch gauge to handle the same. As it has been, and as it can be demonstrated at any time, satisfactorily to any one that the proportion of non-paying to paying weight transported over a wide gauge is at least as 8 to 1 on English cars, the amount of dead or non-paying weight hauled over the L. and N. W. Railroad to transport the 10,000,000 tons of paying freight would amount to 50,000,000 tons, at an average speed of 26 miles an hour.

The entire length of the road named is 1,455 miles. The average gross weight of each train hauled is about 250 tons, which would require 340,000 trains, or, in daily average, 932 trains per day, or 39 per day over all parts of the road of 1,440 miles in 24 hours. The company's books show that each net ton produces about $1.81, which, at 3 cents per ton per mile, makes the average distance traveled by each ton of freight, 60 miles, and that each ton of the total weight hauled travels 40 miles, and consequently each train only averages 40 miles in distance per day traveled. The road being so well built in California, seems to believe he would not get safely through this misfortune. Once he told the engineer to take care of the train, and he would manage the rest. When impressed with the approach of dissolution he was calm and met the news of his condition with fortitude. He was conscious of his danger, and he would be dead before the train reached Dayton, he soon had the room cleared, and when no one was present intimated to Mr. Vallandigham in a very serious nature of his wound. The patient seeing for something on which to build hope, reminded the Doctor of all known cases of injuries not fatal known to both, and asked if this were worse than any. To which the Doctor replied that it was worse. The Doctor then told Mr. V., who was suffering from pain, that they would have to administer medicines to allay the pain, even were consciousness to go, as he could require then $1,660 trains each loaded with the amount of freight named, or, in daily, 278, 294 trains per day, each train averaging 40 miles per day; and the road being 1,450 miles long, then would be a train of paying freight 11,600 miles in dermic process. After this, there was no time when he was under the influence of opiates that he did not possess his sensibilities. He nevertheless appeared to keep possession of his faculties to the last. At three o'clock he appeared to be free from pain, and his friends were called to his bedside. From that time he rapidly sank. The pulsations at the wrist appeared to be reduced to the slightest movement, so calm, so much so that Dr. Drake said he was the coolest man under such circumstances he had ever seen. He still showed occasional signs about the face of agony. As death approached, his face wore an ashy paleness. His last words were a request for medicine to allay his pain. In his last moments there were signs about his face that members of the Masonic body and personal friends, who could see them by the light, recognized. Mrs. Vallandigham, who is almost crushed by the double affliction of the loss of her husband and brother, the Hon. John Burch, left for home. The funeral will occur on Tuesday afternoon at one o'clock. A special train will be run by the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad from this city. The funeral discourse will be delivered by Rev. E. P. Wright, of the Protestant Episcopal church. The funeral will be under the direction of the Masons. Persons who have seen the remains to-day say that decomposition has wrought considerable changes since yesterday.

From detailed accounts, published in the papers this morning, it appears Mr. Vallandigham, with his associate counsel, had been out Friday evening making experiments with a view to ascertain how near the muzzle of a pistol could be held to cloth without burning it. They had made the last, and were examining the cloth, when the ball from the pistol with which Mr. Vallandigham afterwards killed himself, and Mr. Richken, on the way to the hotel, urged him to discharge the remaining three balls. Mr. Vallandigham replied, "Oh, never mind," and throwing Mr. Milliken repeated the suggestion, Vallandigham declined to discharge them, and took the pistol in his own hand, and, placing it beside the empty one, which he intended to make use of in the argument on the case. This led to the tragedy which soon thereafter followed. Vallandigham, instead of taking up the unloaded pistol, took the one he had given step to his friend's charge.

The *Enquirer* this morning pronounces his loss to the Democratic party of Ohio almost irreparable. A public meeting will be held to-morrow at the Board of Trade rooms, to take action in regard to his death and funeral.

CINCINNATI, June 15, Evening.—The remains of Mr. Vallandigham arrived at Dayton yesterday evening, in custody of St. Johns Lodge of Masons, who took charge of the body at the depot in that city, and will conduct the obsequies. The body was at once prepared for preservation until the return of Mrs. Vallandigham, who arrived in Cumberland, Md., at 3:45 this morning, and arrives in a special train at 9:20 to-night. During the day large numbers of persons from the city and country visited the house, but few were admitted, in consequence of the decomposition of the body, which is very rapid. Profound sympathy for the bereaved family is universally expressed. There will be a Bar meeting to-morrow, and the funeral will take place Tuesday at one P. M. Dispatches from the surrounding towns, Cincinnati, Columbus, &c., indicate that there will be a large attendance. The political friends of Mr. Vallandigham in this county will attend almost en masse. The funeral will probably be the largest ever in Dayton.

$47,625 per mile, we have a result that in the building of the narrow-gauge in place of the wide, would show the cost of $10,000 miles to be about $90,000,000 less than nothing.

It is almost impossible to offer an exact comparison of cost between two railways of different gauges and constructed over different country, on account of the cost of work varying with the nature of the ground; the only way an exact comparison could be instituted must be by a careful location and estimate over the same country.

The following detail matter may serve to give you some idea as to the difference in cost between a four feet eight and a half inch and a three feet gauge, the figures being taken from two roads actually built over a similar country, one road representing the wide and the other the narrow gauge:

	Four feet 8½ inch.	Three feet.
Right of way	$1,145 00	$450 00
Fencing	425 00	425 00
Grading	9,710 00	4,559 00
Bridges	1,605 00	515 00
Rails, the ballast, etc.	7,540 00	4,695 00
Buildings	2,090 00	2,090 00
Rolling stock	2,745 00	2,135 00
Engineering, etc	2,000 00	945 00
Total cost per mile	$28,560 00	$15,715 00

A saving of $13,000 per mile first cost. It is not necessary for me to suggest to you that the first cost of the narrow gauge is greatly benefited by the saving of the various roads, to establish the fact that the minimum paying gauge has been more than reached in the 4 feet 8½ inch grade, and that the 1 foot 11 inch gauge is below the minimum economical limit. The proper gauge is a question of the working results with first cost.

The particular road you have in view, with its special traffic of coal for a very limited distance, would fail to illustrate the very many advantages that are claimed for a "Narrow Gauge" road, built upon a substantial and durable basis.

There are very few of the many people who advocate "Narrow Gange" lines for this country, that have any practical knowledge of the many difficulties arising from the same, or correct ideas as to what the gauge of the future system will be if adopted in this country, and few there are indeed who seem to comprehend the relative cost and capacity of same as compared with the standard lines of 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.

I propose to furnish you with such information as I possess, relating to this important and interesting subject, and at the same time place myself upon record as to the precise gauge. I should advocate in the building of any line of railroad having an estimated future traffic equal to the heaviest known in the world; that of the London and Northwestern Railway of England, with its gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches.

The business over the L. and N. W. Railroad amounts in a single year to about 15,000,000 tons, 5,000,000 of which consists of mineral, and 10,000,000 of general freight. With such a large movement of paying freight, let us see what the movement is of dead weight necessary on a 4 feet 8½ inch gauge to handle the same. As it has been, and as it can be demonstrated at any time, satisfactorily to any one that the proportion of non-paying to paying weight transported over a wide gauge is at least as 8 to 1 on English cars, the amount of dead or non-paying weight

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, June 24, 1871.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
COL. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
Col. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE.
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW EDWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
JOHN GILLFILLAN, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, McKeesport.
J. M. BAILENTYNE, Temperanceville.
HYDE K. SAMPLE, Shaler.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Bellevue.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
J. B. FLACK, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONER.
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.

TREASURER.
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

CONTROLLER.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.

SURVEYOR.
ROBERT CLUGSTON, Patton.

POOR DIRECTOR.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

We fear the *Saturday Review* must be losing influence in England: since, notwithstanding its sorrowful declarations, repeated in all the forms which sobbing and moaning can assume, that in the consummation of the High Commission Treaty the honor of England was irrevocably sacrificed, the people and press of that country persist in regarding it as perhaps the most honorable triumph of humanity and civilization which modern days have witnessed, and that instead of losing dignity and self-respect in the concessions which she has made, England has gained a substantial victory in removing the causes which have so long estranged the two nations. Our latest London files contain descriptions of the reception of General SCHENCK upon his arrival at Liverpool in company with the Commissioners, together with comments upon the event. It is probable that no American Minister was ever before received with such unbounded enthusiasm, and expressions of public and private regard. Blood is thicker than water, after all, and it is apparent alike from the tone of the press and the utterances of the people, that the Treaty has lifted from the minds of all classes a heavy and boding dread. The congratulations of the journals on the arrival of Gen. SCHENCK, their frank and unrestrained rejoicing over the successful result of the Commission, and their earnest expressions of desire that nothing may occur to interrupt the era of good feeling thus inaugurated, indicate plainly that England is happy to the heart at having escaped a great danger. This spirit breathes in every line of the address of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, and in every sentence of the journals which comment thereon. The *Times*, which more than any other paper may be accepted as the expression of the average English sentiment and opinion, says that the welcome given to him at Liverpool was the utterance of a friendliness "heartily shared in by the whole nation," and thinks that the memorable introduction of Mr. ADAMS, our first Minister to England, to GEORGE III. in 1785, at the close of the long and bloody war of Independence, is the only instance which equals in importance the arrival of Gen. SCHENCK. All this is gratifying to us, and creditable to England in the highest degree. Most heartily do we second the hope of the British press and people, that the mission of General SCHENCK, inaugurated under such favorable auspices, and backed by the prestige of his honorable connection with the Treaty, may result in the complete and final settlement of every outstanding question between the two countries, and in the establishment of closer and more fraternal relations than have ever before been known. For the cause of the in the cause of the other, and both are leaders of the world.

It is evident that DAVIS, STEPHENS, TOOMBS & Co. do not intend to be run over by the new departure, or deprived of the privilege of expressing their views. They have bought a paper, and Mr. STEPHENS will edit it. It is plain, therefore, that they intend to make fight over the new issue of acquiescence: not only this, but that they feel that they are backed, as doubtless they are, especially in the cotton States, where the rebellion acquired its first strength. It cannot be doubted that in those States these men are yet potent; and it is intimated that a part of their purpose will be to influence them, with as many more as can be induced to do so, to stand aloof from the ensuing Democratic National Convention.

Coke Produced by a New Process at St. Louis.

Quite extensive coke works have been established in the vicinity of St. Louis. The proprietors of the iron manufactories, &c., in South St. Louis, have found themselves under the necessity of bringing from more remote regions than four million bushels of coke annually, the cost of transporting which amounts to a large sum of money. It was believed they had the required fuel, but the coke produced in the ordinary way from bituminous coal was found to "cinder" and impure as to render it unfit for general use, and consequently a better process was discovered to be necessary in order to secure desired results, viz: To manufacture from the impure bituminous coal a fuel as nearly as possible pure carbon, and to this end a present year the East St. Louis Patent Coke Company was organized, works constructed, and the manufacture of coke is now progressing. The coal, "slack," or refuse from the mines, is prepared for coking by being passed through washers and crushers, and is reduced to small grains not larger than wheat, in which shape it is placed in retorts. The washing of the coal tends to assist in dissolving the sulphur and other soluble matter that may be present in it. Two of the retorts (of the capacity of seven tons each, each of one hundred bushels capacity,) have been heated, filled and at the end of twenty-four hours had the contents discharged. Coke produced by this patent process, it is stated has been tested and found to be equal to any brought from the East for all the purposes of the manufacturer of oxide of zinc, which requires a fuel that emits no smoke. The success attending the experiments thus far are of so satisfactory a character that the company contemplate erecting fifty retorts in addition to those already built.

Trade of Southern Cities.

The complete suspension of business in the South have largely affected the cities of Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and New Orleans, and the former city instead of recuperating since the war, as may be supposed, seems to be falling in the scale of importance, and just after the war Savannah was a less commercial point than either Charleston or Mobile, but the railroads have materially affected these cities as will be apparent from the following:

	Foreign Imports.	Foreign Exports.
Charleston	$926,699	$10,772,071
Savannah	31,000	29,746
Mobile	1,349,488	22,422,631
New Orleans	14,902,754	102,686,614

The amount of cotton received for export at those ports since the first day of September last in bales, to latest dates, compared with the same time last year, show a further effect of the influence of these railroads in favor of Savanah, as follows:

	1870-1.	1869-70.
New Orleans, to May 25	1,347,294	1,089,656
Mobile, " "	391,000	393,000
Savannah, " "	700,723	466,126
Charleston, " "	329,954	229,501

It will be seen that Savannah received about this year, so far, to nearly as much as those of Mobile and Charleston together.

RT. REV. CHAS. P. MCILVAINE, Bishop of the Diocese of Ohio, is on his way to Europe as one of a Committee from this country to unite with similar committees from England, Holland, France, Switzerland and Germany in an earnest remonstrance from the Protestants of Europe and America against the treatment, by the Russian Government, of certain of their brethren, inhabitants of two of the provinces of that country immediately south of St. Petersburg, which were formerly annexed to them at the reformation by Sweden, the stipulation being that the people are to have the privilege of worshiping God according to the dictates of their own consciences. The committees of nations will meet in conference in Berlin, July 4, for organization. Among the American Committee, which numbers eight or ten, are Rev. Drs. Schenck and Washburne of the Episcopal Church, Rev. Dr. Adams of the Presbyterian Church, and Rev. Myron W. Reed, Esq. The Bishop expects to be back in ample season to take part in the proceedings of the next General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The questions to come before that body, he says, will be more powerful influences for the interests of the Church than any that have engaged its attention for the past half century.

In his speech at the recent unveiling of the Morse statue in New York, Mr. ORTON, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, alluding to the agencies of the subtle wire in promoting the peace, happiness and prosperity of mankind, made the following eloquent reference to the inventor:

"If he is entitled to the esteem and honor who makes two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before, with what honors shall we crown him through whose agency wars have been made to cease, shortened—peace promoted and extended—time annihilated and distance abridged, and all the highest and noblest faculties of man multiplied, extended and enlarged?"

This was appropriate, and deserved. But what shall be thought of the effort now being made to place there elevating and ennobling instrumentalities of civilization in the hands of a hard and selfish monopolist, whose care it will be, not to promote and extend the benign influences thus beautifully described, but to pile up other millions of money on his already monstrous and overpowering wealth. If Morse is a benefactor in having given the telegraph to the people, what is Vanderbilt, whose all devouring selfishness seeks to pluck it from their custody?

The Revision of the Bible.

Mr. G. Vance Smith, a Unitarian clergyman, who is a member of the body selected in England to revise the translation of the Bible, and was at first objected to by the Convocation of Canterbury, because he did not acknowledge the divinity of Christ, but retained for his scholarship, protested against Bingmingham with reference to the labor of revision. He said:

"The public might rely on it they would receive at the hands of the revisers a greatly improved version of the Scriptures. It would take a long time—it was thought it would take fifty or six years—to revise the New Testament, and even longer to revise the Old; but when it was remembered how great a multitude of people were interested in the work, and that the work might live one or two hundred years, the length of time must not be grudged. So far as they had gone, the new version satisfied him extremely, and in this respect that it read like the old one. There were changes in almost every verse, in some verses several—some more important than others, but all tending to a more exact representation of the original; but, notwithstanding these numerous changes, it was the wish of the company to adhere as closely as possible to the old style, with which the people had been familiar from their childhood. The consequence was, the new version read extremely well, measuring it by the standard of the old one, and one hearing it read would hardly know it was a new version."

SOME time ago we gave an extract from a speech delivered at Houston, Texas, by ex-Congressman Connor, who sacrificed his principles as a Republican in order to obtain a Democratic nomination. The harangue in question was quite as inflammatory in its tone as the late speech of Toombs and Davis, in consequence of which we were somewhat surprised that this precious patriot of the coat of many political colors was a candidate for renomination at the hands of his newly found friends. This guess turns out to have been true; but, sad to say, his constituents, after taking him to their arms in reconciliation, and causing him to become an apostate of so deep a dye that it is not possible his former political friends can ever again receive him into communion, have now themselves repudiated him and cast him out from their fold, so that the poor fellow is not only without a nomination, but also without a party; since if he has the spirit of a mouse he will of course refuse longer to affiliate with such a set of ingrates as these. In the absence, therefore, of any pressing engagements, we advise him to spend an occasional hour in the study of a certain good old Book, which somewhere between its lids contains this passage: "The way of the transgressor is hard." It may possibly afford him food for reflection.

THE Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided the question as to who are manufacturers of tobacco. He says: "Any person who puts up for consumption scraps, waste clippings, stems, or deposits of tobacco resulting from any process of handling tobacco is declared to be a manufacturer of tobacco. Selling these refuse scraps, &c., so far as the same are an unmerchantable article is a legitimate manufacturer's business, does not render him liable to pay a special tax and to otherwise qualify as a tobacco manufacturer. The law, however, imposes a tax of sixteen cents per pound on all tobacco, by no matter's bill, grocer's bill, or milkman's, that you owe not man a dollar, and the man who pays you promptly just as easy as you can wink. As you walk along the street you occasionally jump into the air four or five feet, or leap over the sidewalk, or run a few steps and shout aloud. At supper it is best for you to eat nothing, or evening your own cheerfulness. You will have something, try a little brown bread, raised without yeast, slowly masticating it, thinking about nothing in particular, and by no means indulge in excessive laughter; for this is the time to begin to tranquilize the mind and prepare for self-satisfied slumber.

Of course, it must be understood that all you eat must be carefully masticated, that all guards against excess, but it induces a careful and methodical habit of mind. When you go out to dinner you will carry your own bread, and will not touch your own food at the table. It is important to notice that the same, unmodified bread, may be eaten on Sundays and the 4th of July.—*C. D. Warner in the Independent.*

Oriental Reception of Mr. Seward.

Miss Risley, the adopted daughter of Mr. Seward, whom she accompanies in his present journey, has written a letter, dated at Allahabad, a province of India, giving an account of their reception at Patiala by the Maharajah, which they visited in order to into the shade all the honors showered upon our distinguished statesman by all other foreign powers combined, and, in fact, reads like a chapter out of the "Arabian Nights." They were met when within a mile of the city by a military escort, according to the Oriental custom, in a coach-and-four, driven with postilions into which Mr. Seward was invited to enter, and the entire party, escorted by a squadron of soldiers, infantry and cavalry, in procession, were conducted to the palace of the Satrap within its walls. There they found twenty-four elephants drawn up in a line at the gate, magnificently decorated, and the carriage had to pass over the ground. Mounting, by means of a silver ladder, into a howdah, secured from the back of one of the elephants, mace of silver and gold, and lined with red velvet, they rode through the city to a beautiful palace kept by the Maharajah for the use of the European guests. There they were left to rest for a time, surrounded by a lovely flower garden, shrubbery, etc., in rooms exquisitely furnished, and served with viands, prepared *a la Francaise*, and other delicacies to which the ladies indulged in a *siesta*, "lulled to sleep by the falling water of the fountains, and awoke to the sweet notes of the Indian band at a "durbar," or reception proper, subsequently held, Mr. Seward and the ladies were led into a hall of audience, and seated upon chairs of gold, where they were entertained by bands of musicians and a troupe of dancing girls; after which the ladies and Mr. Seward were invited to Mr. Seward, "salaaming" him in their customary graceful fashion. This ceremony over, the Maharajah, "priest of silk," was placed before them, from which the prince selected rich and beautiful presents, appropriate to the sex of the recipient.

The ceiling of this room was completely hung with chandeliers containing more than a thousand lights, which made it look like one great crystalite. The Maharajah himself was loaded with diamonds, there being those in his turban as numerous as the stars, two peas, and displayed a coat embroidered with pearls, which cost about twelve thousand dollars. His trusty servant Mohammed was presented to Mr. Seward, "salaaming" him in their customary graceful fashion. This ceremony over, the Maharajah, "priest of silk," was placed before them, from which the prince selected rich and beautiful presents, appropriate to the sex of the recipient.

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The Gospel of Correct Living.

I am sometimes lost in delight as I read the confident and glorious announcements of those who have solved the problem of correct living and given his gospel to the world. How much better for any immigrated millennium will that be when we conform all our vile bodies to his body: **what a sweet uniformity!** when all eat and drink and dress and address and exercise exactly as he has found it best for him. The process of natural selection has been carried quite far enough. Let us be of one mind and one diet; bran of one bran, flesh of one flesh. We shall all eat at the table on one hour, and that right early—except the editors of morning journals, who will have a dispensation to die early. We shall all rise like a bed of crocuses in the spring, at a very early hour, and together. Then we shall be, of course us, for there will be no excuse for sickness. At the same moment we shall all be engaged in taking an air bath, a sponge bath, a dry rub; and then, dressing according to a tabular set of figures, furnished by the central authority, showing the proper weight of each garment according to the temperature and humidity of the thermometer, we shall all take a brisk walk of eleven minutes. We shall all saw wood for half an hour, if we have no living machine, and then all down to breakfast, to consist of half a pint of filtered water (free from all animal substances) and two quarters of a dried apple, or any other fruit in season, to be eaten with the utmost cheerfulness, and even with a little modest laughter, if any witticisms are uttered; but these to be avoided. After breakfast we are to go to our various occupations with a clear mind and a contented heart. Dinner will be ready for dinner. This meal is to be varied every day—different foods with bran added to them. Here is cracked wheat, different kinds of dried apples, and preserved fruits, but carefully selected with a proper of acid which is hostile to the standard stomach of the reformer whom we follow, to be eaten with a great deal of agreeable merriment. Then the editor who has gone into bankruptcy), to be eaten in large quantities. In fact we are to eat just as we want at this king meal, with one restriction. We are to leave off hungry and hilarious. The dinner is not to cost over eight cents, except when we dine with a friend, and he pays the bill, in which case you may take sugar on your fruit. After dinner you may take a siesta of twenty minutes and then follow a brisk walk

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21, 1871.

The Troubles at Corea.

The Navy Department is hourly expecting a telegram from Commodore Rogers, by way of Shanghai, giving further particulars of the late troubles at Corea, there being nothing definite as yet except what has been already published, and this information being of a meagre character. All opinions as to the extent of the troubles are merely speculations, Ministers Gerolt and Thornton, who were to have gone to Europe to-day, have postponed their departures until further advices from this point are received, when they desire to have a complete understanding with our Government as to the best policy to be pursued in punishing the offenders.

The Ku-Klux Investigation.

The Democratic members of the Ku-Klux Committee have been constantly complaining that no sub-committee was sent South to make actual observations on the spot. To-day Mr. Stevenson, of Ohio, made a motion that three members of the committee be immediately sent to the disturbed districts in North Carolina, South Carolina and Alabama. Frank Blair asked that consideration of the matter be postponed for the present, and finally, on a formal division, the motion was laid on the table, all the Democrats on the Committee voting to table it.

Terrible Affair in Petroleum Center.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PETROLEUM CENTER, PA., June 20, 1871.

This evening about six o'clock, a most atrocious and murderous assault was made by William Dwyer upon his wife. It seems that Dwyer and his wife have had some trouble in regard to a boy of theirs; what it is was impossible to learn, yet the dispute culminated to-night in the shooting of Mrs. Dwyer. Her husband drinks freely and it is supposed he was considerably under the influence of liquor at the time. While his wife was lying on the lounge, he came in and locked the door, went into a side apartment, from which he soon came upon his unsuspecting victim, revolver in hand, saying: "Damn you, I am going to shoot you," verifying his words by firing at her. She screamed and grasped her baby, which is about eight to ten months old, and tried to open the door, which resisted her attempts. In the meantime her husband fired several shots at her, two taking effect in the shoulder, one in the forehead, one in the cheek and one in the breast. After emptying his revolver, Dwyer left the house and was met outside by a man who heard the firing. The man asked what was up. Dwyer replied in a reckless tone, "I've shot my wife, and am going to give myself up." Upon entering the house Mrs. Dwyer was found lying on the bed with her babe, both completely covered with blood. Dwyer was promptly arrested, and medical aid summoned for the suffering woman. Her wounds are pronounced not necessarily fatal. Dwyer's mother-in-law is entirely left him, and he begs to be allowed to re-and kiss his wife before she dies, and then he is willing the crowd should hang him to the nearest tree. He appears in a frenzy of anguish, just realizing what he has done. His wife is a woman who is loved and appreciated by all who know her. She supported her husband and two children.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Gov. Jewell, of Connecticut, has appointed Gen. J. R. Hawley, of Hartford, and Prof. Wm. P. Blake, of New Haven, Commissioners for Connecticut, under the act of Congress providing for an International Exhibition at Philadelphia.

Commodore M. F. Maury, of Virginia, has been elected President of the University of Alabama and will accept.

At a meeting of the Peninsula Fruit Growers' Association, at Dover, Del., on Tuesday, estimates of the crop of peaches to be forwarded by rail to market from the peninsula were prepared. They reach three million three hundred and fifteen thousand baskets. It is probable that another million will go by boat. The wheat crop is now nearly harvested, and is pronounced the best for years.

Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., graduated thirty-six students yesterday. Prof. Coffin, who completed his twenty-fifth year in the faculty, was presented with a chronometer by the students and a silver service by other friends.

James Campbell, Railroad Agent of the Short Line road at Brownsboro, Kentucky, was shot Tuesday night by two unknown parties while attempting to remove an obstruction from the track. He died last evening of his wounds. No clue to the assassin.

Logan G. Damarin, a very wealthy citizen of St. Louis, a prominent member of the Southern Methodist Church, and formerly President of the Western Publishing House connected with that Church, is charged with debauching a young girl named Emily Robertson, employed in his family, seducing and procuring an abortion, which caused her death. Mrs. Robinson, mother of the girl, brings suit against him for $100,000 damages. Damarin claims to be a sister of Mr. Debow, of *Debow's Review*, and a cousin of Edgar A. Poe, the poet. Mr. Damarin has resigned the presidency of the publishing house.

The Grand Jury of Fulton county, Ga., yesterday indicted Foster Blodgett, late Superintendent of the State road, and his private Secretary, Verney Gaskill, for embezzlement of about $40,000 in the lump.

A negro named Graham is on examination at Portland, Oregon, on a charge of seducing the daughter of one Ward. Graham's wife is also charged with attempting to burn Ward's house. Graham commenced Ward with assault and battery growing out of the seduction charge. Graham was arrested and Ward shot Graham dead as he stood on the witness stand giving testimony.

Governor Rustecd, of the District of Mexico, died suddenly.

A concession has been granted to Col. Lever to enable him to establish a line of steamers to run along the coast of Mexico from Matamoras to Sisal.

At a meeting in St. Louis yesterday it was determined to call a National Convention of detective police officers, to meet in that city in the next October. A committee was appointed to prepare business for the Convention.

The annual tobacco fair took place in St. Louis yesterday. The attendance was large. The crop in Missouri this year was not very good.

The gamblers leading about St. Louis were yesterday arrested and fined $500 each, but execution of the sentence was delayed long enough to enable them to leave the city.

W. H. Lever, an extensive cane pole dealer and resident of Goshen, Ohio, died of congestive chills coming up the river on the Minnesota.

The commencement exercises of Vassar College closed yesterday. The valedictory was pronounced by Miss Ellen Minot Folsom, of Concord, Mass. It has been decided to connect the College by telegraph with all points in the United States. Prof. Morse has presented the College with the first daguerreotypes produced in this country.

A man named Walters has been sentenced to be hanged at Lewiston, California, on the tenth. The Sheriff not executing the sentence, a mob disguised as Indians broke open the jail and hanged Walters.

A sharp earthquake was felt at Calistoga, California, yesterday.

Dutch Table Laws and Customs.

The amenities of the table and its customs have their slight peculiarities. The piece de resistance and other meat dishes are carved by the host into slices upon a plate which is passed from guest to guest, who help themselves according to fancy, every gentleman having previously taken good care of his left hand lady, his own peculiar charge. A stranger will soon be taught that she expects him to choose a slice to her liking, and having helped himself and passed on the meat-plate, to make a tender inquiry about her selection of pickles, for he cannot but notice that she has meanwhile been making a mental and delicate survey of all the great variety upon the table; pickles, she, and everybody, invariably eat with meat, hot or cold, and in winter, the quality being really superb. The great pride of a Dutch housewife, it may not be said that preserves are a great-er, is in pickles, and in winter, the quality being really superb. The great pride of a Dutch housewife, it may not be said that preserves are a greater, is in pickles, and in winter, the quality being really superb. One little custom prevails in bringing a fair, left-hand neighbor to wine—the gentleman must be careful to pour a few drops into his own glass first. Whether this be simply to give himself the benefit of any particles of dust or cork upon the top, or be actually the remains of the ancient custom of tasting to deny the presence of poison in the cup, the habit is there, and is done to the last glass. Possibly it may even be the heathen custom of libation, which is certainly practised by the lower classes in England; and in Holland the ceremony is gone through even with decanted wine. The Dutch have solved the great and baffling cheese-knife question in a very effectual manner by doing away with the temptation. Their native specimens of cutlery are so bad that in using them there can be no ever-recurring pleasure, such as may be had in wielding a well-balanced, smooth, ivory-handled Rodgers, which answers to every turn of the wrist, and cuts as clean and true as the razor has last fall. Next in view will be seen, when brilliantly lighted, which the improved gas-burners and chandeliers, and profusion of splendid stalactites and stalagmites; in some cases meeting, and with a little help of imagination, one can almost fancy, for the beauty, variety, and of vast proportions, as well as dogs, cats, horses, lions and hooded women.

"The ceiling is elaborately decorated for a very long distance from the entrance with stalactites resembling in many cases vast icicles, magnified by an endless profusion of smaller ones, and what have the appearance of small sea shells and fish. When the stalactites and stalagmites meet, and the formations are complete, they form in some places columns of vast proportions, one of which I think is 18 feet in height, and 7 to 9 in diameter. Apparently some of these columns are beautifully draped in snowy white, reminding one of the beautiful, heavy woolen goods hanging in graceful folds from the shoulders of a tall man. The formations also resemble, in many cases, as they have been soiled by handling, or the smoke of lamps. Of course there are carbonate of lime, found only in limestone countries, and to the geologist it must be an interesting study to estimate the vast time of their formation. It is impossible to describe the endless varieties of these time formations. To the traveler, a visit I think will richly pay. It is promised to sell and deliver for $30,000 one of these columns to the Central Park Committee, New York. I believe the full extent of the cave has never been explored. In Southwest Missouri are many other caves, from some of which large streams of excellent water run, in quantities sufficient for manufacturing purposes.

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 21, 1871.

No quotable change is noticed in the loose market to-day. The supply of means at the discount houses and the banks proper is ample to meet legitimate demands. Outside capitalists who usually get paper through the brokers, are seeking good strong names, at ninety to four months, and there is some concession in the rates favorable to borrowers.

—The Chicago *Tribune* refers to a fact, to which we alluded a few days ago. It says: It is only a few days since the Boards of New York were urging Secretary Boutwell to establish an assorting office in connection with the Sub-Treasury in New York, for the purpose of assorting the notes of interior National Banks and sending them home for redemption in greenbacks; but a circumstance has come to light which will hasten the flow of currency from New York to the West within the past few days, which seems to show that there was a good deal of humbug in the talk about the great excess of National Bank notes in New York. During the last three days of last week the banks of this city ordered about $1,500,000 in currency from New York, all of which has been received, and at least two-thirds of it proves to be legal-tenders. Now, if there had been any such excess of National Bank notes as the New York banks represented, it is plain that it would not have been obliged to send to Washington on the first orders from the West for currency.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Clos'g.
C. S. Bonds of 1881	117¾	117¾
C. S. Bonds of 1880	113¾	113¾
C. S. Bonds of 1874	112½	112½
C. S. Bonds of 1865	112¾	112¾
C. S. Bonds of 1864	114¾	114¾
C. S. Bonds of 1867	114¾	114¾
C. S. Bonds of 1868	114¾	114¾
10-40s	110½	110½
Gold	112¾	112¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York Saturday as follows:

Sold	112½
United States 6s of 1881	117¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	112¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	112¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	112¾
United States 10-40s	110½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	115
Union Pacific Railroad	91½
Central Pacific Railroad	102½
Currency Pacifics	115

—The Chicago *Tribune* says: In the local money market there was a fair activity in the demand for money to-day, but it is mainly from the grain dealers, while jobbers and the mercantile departments of trade generally are not asking for much. The country banks, however, are checking liberally for currency yet, and, notwithstanding the fact that about $800,000 of currency was received from New York by express this morning, several of the banks were obliged to order more from New York to-day. The movement of so much currency toward the country, showing the probability of heavier receipts of grain, has had an effect to depress prices in the grain market. At the same time the liberal shipments of grain eastward have made a large supply of exchange, and this, together with the pressure for currency, has depressed the price of exchange.

—The Wall street market was in the wildest excitement to-day in consequence of the sudden leap of Rock Island. Most of the leading stock sympathized to some extent, and a general decline is shown.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Adolphi Building, exchanges and sales at the various boards of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

June 21, 1871.	9:20 A.M.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.
J. & H.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	97¾	98	98
Pacific Mail	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
Erie	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
Reading	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼
Harlem							
Michigan Central	114	114	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
Lake Shore							
Illinois Central							
Cleve. & Pitts.	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	119	119¾	119¾
Rock Island	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Northwestern	91¾	91¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Do. pref.	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
Fort Wayne	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Ohio & Miss.	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Toledo & Wabash							
Do. pref.							
Terre Haute	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Do. pref.	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
Ft. Wayne	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Chicago & Alton							
Do. pref.							
C. C. & I. C.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Del. & Hud.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
W. U. Tel.	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾
Quicksilver							
Pacific Mail	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
New York Central							
Wells F. Ex.			47¾		47¾		47¾
Adams Ex.							
U. S. Ex.							
Gold	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼

—At Philadelphia yesterday Reading was firm, with sales at 58-81@58¾; Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 61¾; Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad at 52¾, and Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at 32. U. S. 6's of 1881 were bid for Norristown and 128 for Camden and Amboy.

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks in a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Orders by mail or in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, June 21, 1871.

REMARKS—We have nothing new to report in regard to prices, there being no material changes to note in the rates of leading articles. All leading articles are firm at quotations below. Trade is reported fair. Considerable rain has fallen since our last report, and a good deal occurring in the interior. The produce market is abundantly supplied.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks. They will be found useful for reference:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	5,744	6,033	9,777
Apples, bbls	62	86	148
Potatoes, bushels	1,360	1,559	2,918
Corn, sacks	5,005	2,022	7,027
Wheat, sacks	1,727	3,999	11,726
Barley, sacks	236	150	386
Rye, sacks	1,552	156	1,708
Oats, sacks	5,309	12,972	18,281
Butter, packages	182	217	399
Bacon, pieces	6,400	1,000	7,400
Cheese, tierces	563	329	892
Dried beef, tierces	96	60	156

The following are the ruling quotations from first hands. On the purchase of small lots the usual advance is charged.

APPLES—New are coming in freely, and sell readily at $4 00@7 50 ₱ bbl. Old fast disappearing from the market.

ASHES—Soda ash common 4½@4¾c; refined 4¾@5c; pearl potash 7¾@8c; pearl 8@8½c ₱ lb.

AFFLE BUTTER—Sales from store at 65@75c ₱ gallon.

BEANS—Small white navy at 2 60 per bush. Supply light.

BUTTER—The supply is light, and good butter falls below the demand; strictly prime meets ready sale at 19@20c; common to medium 12@16c; grease 10@11c.

BROOM CORN—Market quiet and unchanged; sales are made at 5@6c.

BRESWAX—There is more inquiry We are reporting sales at 29@33c ₱ lb.

BAKING POWDER—There is a fair demand at the following figures: ¼-lb Banner cans ₱ doz, $1 75; ½-lb cans do, $2 75; 1-lb cans do, $5.

CANDLES—Mould 12c; Star, full weight, 19c; short weight 17c; stearine 19½c ₱ lb.

CONSERVATORY FLOWERS—Pennsylvania at $6 00@6 50, and Philadelphi $5 50.

CANNED GOODS—Sugar cured hams have gone up 3c, and are now quoted at 15½c. Other meats are quiet and unchanged in price. A fair local demand reported. We quote as follows: Shoulders, plain, 13½@14c; sugar-cured canvassed, 14½c; Sides, Ribbed, 18@19c. Mess Pork $17@17 50 ₱ bbl. Lard, city rendered, in tierces, 12c; in buckets 12½ @ 13c.

CEMENT—Louisville Hydraulic at $2 25@2 75 ₱ bbl. Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic, $3 50@3 75; Johnston, Bro's; Rosendale, $1 50@2 00. Calcined plaster, $4 50. Land plaster, $3 50@3 75 ₱ bbl.

CANNED ARTICLES—Peaches—2 ₱ cans ₱ doz, $2 00@2 25; 3 ₱ cans do, $2 50@3 00. Tomatoes, 3 ₱ cans ₱ doz, $2 50@2 70. Winslow's Corn—$2 50@2 75 ₱ doz.

CHEESE—The demand has fallen off and prices are unchanged; sales were made the following figures: New Ohio Goshen 13½@14c; Ohio Factory fancy, 13c; Western Reserve 11½@12c; very little old cheese in the market.

COUNTRY MEATS—The market is dull and prices nominal. We quote hams at 6@6½c; ribbed sides, 5½@6c; clear sides, 5@5½c; hams, 10½@10½c. Country lard, 9@9c.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches—quarters 10@11c; mixed 9@10c; halves 14@15c; peeled 20@25c ₱ lb. Apples—prime quality scarce; would bring 6@7c ₱ lb; common dull and hard to dispose of.

DRIED VEGETABLES—Beans, 1 live geese, firm first hands; store 80@85c.

FLOUR—Prices unchanged, holders and buyers being wide apart in their views. We quote mill as follows: Amber in bbls $7 45; in sacks $7 95; Painesville bbls $7 25; in sacks $7 75. Store rates as follows: Snow Flake, white wheat, at $7 75 ₱ bbl; Lilly $7 40; White Winter $7 25. Imperial No. 1 choice Minnesota at $8 25; Cassett's XXX $7 60. Rye flour is in fair demand with sales at $6 0 ₱ barrel.

GRAIN—The receipts since our last have increased, and foot up as follows:

Wheat, sacks	1,622	Corn, sacks	1,089
Rye, sacks	58	Oats, sacks	1,263
Total	4,033		

Prices remain unchanged and firm. We quote red winter at $1 40@1 43; white $1 55@1 58 per bushel. Oats—market quiet and steady at 53@56c for car loads, and from store at 66@66c. Corn continues dull and unchanged in prices, with more sellers than buyers; mixed car 65c; mixed store 70c. Rye—Market remains bare; a load of prime would attract some attention. Nominal prices $1 00 @1 05 per bushel. Barley—Nothing doing; spring 80@85c; fall 90@95c as per quality.

HAY—The advance is still maintained. We quote from wagon at $22@30; baled $20@23 ₱ ton.

REFINED OIL—There is a better demand, and we are reporting sales of standard brands in small lots, at 23½@24c; store at the usual advance.

HUSKS—There is a fair demand, with sales at 2½@ 3c.

HOMINY—Demand limited with sales in a small way at $4 25@4 50 ₱ bbl.

HIDES—Green salted (all weights) 10½@11½c; green butchers' (cow and steer) 7@8c; green salted (all weights) 6@6½c; dry flint 14@15c.

LARD OIL—Sales Pittsburgh No. 1 at 95@98c; No. 2 at 65@67c; extra at 110@115c. Demand is still maintained. We quote from wagon at 22@30; baled $20@23 ₱ ton.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white, at $2 25 ₱ bbl; Buena Vista $1 75 ₱ bbl.

HEMP—Kentucky $175 per ton; rough dressed 14c ₱ lb.

POTATOES—Prime peachblows would bring $1 25@ 1 30 ₱ bush; few in the market. New common $4 00@5 50 per bbl, and scarce.

GROCERIES—Prices unchanged with a fair trade reported at the following figures:

Syrups—At mill $1 45; white honey 63c; silver drips 60c; extra honey 65c; lower grades 40@50c.

Refined Sugars—Crushed, powdered and granulated, 14c; A coffee, 13c; B coffee, 12½c; extra C 12¾; C yellow 12¾.

New Orleans Molasses—The ruling rates are for good 62c; prime 70c; choice 72c.

Coffees—Strictly prime white 18½c; prime 18c; good 16½@17c; fair 15¼@15½c; roasted in papers 22c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 50; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 75c. Gunpowder fancy $1 60; good $1 40; prime $1 25; fair $1 00. Imperial $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 00. Oolong fancy $1 25; good 90c; fair 80c. Souchong fancy $1 00; good 90c; fair 80c. English breakfast fancy $1 00; good 90c; fair 75c.

Spices—Grain pepper 21c; Pimento 17c; Cloves 26c; Cassia 50c.

Rice—Firm; sales choice Carolina at 9¼c; prime 8¾c; Rangoon 8c.

CHICKENS—Old and young are arriving quite freely. Following are the ruling of the market: fair sized spring, by the coop, 60@65c; retail 70@75c; old according to age and bigness.

PAPER—Printing, 13@14c ₱ lb; printing, straw, 12c; wrapping, rag, 4½@5c; wrapping, straw, 3½@4c; wrapping, manila, 12@13c.

PEANUTS—Sales from store at 10@10½c ₱ lb.

PYLE ROYAL BAKING POWDER—Sales ¼ lb cans $1 50; ½ lb $2 00; 1 lb $6 00 ₱ doz.

PEARLASH—The rates are heavy and prices weaker; we quote at 6@6½c ₱ lb.

SEED—Sales of Tennessee at 4½@5 ₱ lb.

SALT—There is an improved demand, and we are reported sales by car load at $2 20@2 60.

TALLOW—Regular sales city rendered made at 9@ 9½c ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Monongahela rectified whisky 15 per cent. b p 96c; do proof $1; rye, one year old, proof $1 50; do, two year old, $2; do, three year old, $2 75; do, four year old, $4; five year old, Littell & Mackling's "M" per proof gallon, $5; pure rye, two year old, $2 25; common brandy $1 61; Rochelle brandy $5@10; New England rum $2@2 25; Jamaica rum $4@5 50; American $1 75@2; Holland gin $1@5 50; Sherry wine, "Valette," $1 50@2; Sherry wine, "Crown," $2 25@2 75; Harmony Sherry $3@4; Port wine, "Rooster," $1 75@2; Port wine, "Crown," $2 25@2 75; Madeira wine, cooking, $1 75@3; Madeira, O. I. P., $4 25@5.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES—The market continues active. Sales of cucumbers at 40@50c ₱ dozen; rhubarb 20@25c ₱ dozen; radishes $3@4 00 ₱ bbl; peas $2@4 00 ₱ bbl; strawberries 10@15c ₱ quart; cherries 10@12c ₱ quart; new potatoes $8 00@9 50; string beans $7 00 ₱ bbl; raspberries 12@15c ₱ quart.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, June 22, 1871.

REMARKS—The market resterday was dull, being entirely devoid of animation. Prices, however, were no lower, as holders refused to make any concessions in order to effect sales. On the other hand, buyers bought merely sufficient to meet immediate wants. The advantage of the market favors buyers, who are inclined to wait for lower figures. How long they will have to wait is altogether another matter.

CRUDE.

The following are the nominal prices: Spot 13@ 13¼c; June 13@13¼c; July 13½c; S. O. all year 12¼c; B. O. all year 13½@13¾c.

SALES.

1,000 bbls Parker's Landing, F. O. B.....$5 02½
6 car loads Foster's, 41 gravity..... 5 00

REFINED.

The market was very quiet; buyers were shy, and not disposed to take hold at present quotations: spot 25½c; July 26c; August 26c; September 26¼c.

SALES:

2,000 bbls., July.....26c

COOPERAGE.

Oil Barrels—Market quiet and values weak. Sale of 1,000 city made barrels on spot, delivered, at $1 75, and 500 country made on spot, delivered, at $1 60 each.

(Western Union Telegraph Line.)

TITUSVILLE, June 21.—There was very little change to note since yesterday. The feeling might be characterized as a shade firmer at the close.

SALES.

5,000 bbls upper creek, regular..... 4 60
1,000 bbls upper creek, regular..... 4 57½
1,000 bbls upper creek, regular..... $1 55½
1,000 bbls upper creek, spot..... 4 55½
2,000 bbls lower creek..... 4 80
2,000 bbls lower creek, S. O. 60 days..... 4 70
2,000 bbls lower creek, S. O. 30 days..... 4 75
1,040 bbls Oil City..... 5 07½
500 bbls Petroleum Center..... 4 80
500 bbls Rouseville..... 4 75

NEW YORK, June 21.—Closing of 20th.—Market rather stronger; demand fair; more active; crude in bulk 14¾c; sales of 4,000 bbls crude shipping order at 19¼c; refined 25½@25½c; 2,000 bbls June 25¾c; 2,000 bbls July 26c, and 1,000 bbls B. O. last half August 26¾c. Philadelphia delivery; market more in sellers favor, closing at 25½c June; sales of 3,700 bbls June at 25¾@25¾c; 2,000 bbls do 25¾c; 2,000 bbls do 25¾c; 1,000 bbls last half July 26c; 1,000 bbls each July and August 26c, and 2,000 bbls September 26¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—Market very steady; S. W. 25½c crude in bbls. 18¾c@19c; 25½c refined; futures: June 25¾; July 26c; August 26¼c; September 26¼c.

OIL CITY, June 21.—Market quiet but firm; ordinary on lower creek held at $4 90@5 00; 41 gravity at Oil City held at $5 10@5 15.

ROUSEVILLE, June 21.—Market weak and lower at $4 55@4 65.

PETROLEUM CENTER, June 21.—Market quiet; holding at $4 70@4 80; offering $4 75@4 80.

TITUSVILLE, June 21.—Market quiet at $4 90@ 4 95.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—Crude 14½c; refined, June, 25⅝@25¾c; July, 25¾@26c; July and August, 26c.

NEW YORK, June 21, 2:30 P. M.—Market considerably firmer; some shorts in market anxious to cover have advanced 1c; crude in bulk 14¾c; refined 25¾c; 1c to ¼c a gallon higher. We quote June 25¾c; no; July 25¾c; August 26¼c; September 26¼c. Store receipts, exchanges and sales at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

June 21, 1871.	9:20 A.M.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.
J. & H.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	97¾	98	98
Pacific Mail	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
Erie	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
Reading	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼
Harlem							
Michigan Central	114	114	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
Lake Shore							
Illinois Central							
Cleve. & Pitts.	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	119	119¾	119¾
Rock Island	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Northwestern	91¾	91¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Do. pref.	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
Fort Wayne	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Ohio & Miss.	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Toledo & Wabash							
Do. pref.							
Terre Haute	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Do. pref.	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
Ft. Wayne	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Chicago & Alton							
Do. pref.							
C. C. & I. C.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Del. & Hud.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
W. U. Tel.	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾
Quicksilver							
Pacific Mail	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
New York Central							
Wells F. Ex.			47¾		47¾		47¾
Adams Ex.							
U. S. Ex.							
Gold	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, June 22, 1871.

REMARKS—Wool growers can have no cause to complain of the prices they are realizing for their clip. The market has been very active, and we are informed that the bulk of the wool in this section of country has been disposed of at from 50 to 55c ₱ lb. A large part of the clip was bought up in a few days at 50c, which price rapidly advanced, and on Monday 52@53c was readily paid for all qualities. The following are the current rates for the different qualities.

Coarse fleece	48@50c
Combing fleece	51@52c
Fine fleece	50@55c
Tub washed	52@53c
Unwashed wool	30@40c

Cattle Sales.

REDDEN & TAYLOR SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
Wm. Kelly	5	2,830	6 00
Klumph & Ail	15	9,650	6 00
John Schuster	8	9,050	5 50
B. Hershman & other	3	3,300	5 50
Ashworth & Seaton	7	5,280	5 50
Rebstock & Bell	11	10,240	5 50
Woefel & Metz	3	3,410	5 50
Dunlap & Dickson	4	3,740	5 50
Geo. Dosenberger	1	900	5 00
Turner Lemon	2	1,900	5 00
Trauman & Co	34	37,400	5 50
Thomas & Co	24	26,310	5 50
Same	18	18,820	5 50
Same	2	2,000	5 00
Geo. Fullerton	2	2,000	5 00
Gallagher	14	18,350	5 37
Same	11	11 comp. head	90 00
S. S. Smith	20	20,750	5 50
Klemans & Ault	20	20,300	5 50
Klemans & Ault	3	3,250	5 00
J. Kendrew	12	11,950	5 50
Carroll Sentner	34	32,340	5 37
Eody Magraw	4	4,080	5 00
Same	3	2,700	5 00
Geo. Zinckhaw	2	2,100	5 50
Geo. Zinckhaw	2	2,100	5 00
Jas. Davis	2	2 cows, per head	70 00

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD TO

J. Riddle	1	1,000	5 45
J. and F. Seller	1	1,140	6 00
Same	1	1,010	5 50
J. Hamilton	8	7,330	5 50
Same	2	2,000	5 00
Hartzell & B	4	3,980	5 50
Hartzell & B	2	2,260	5 00
Bare	3	3,060	5 50
Same	1	1,470	5 00
Bare	2	3,000	4 50
Same	1	1,000	4 00
Hildegrass	20	18,720	$100 per cow
Gallagher	50	60,010	$35 over cow
S. S. Smith	41	21,050	5 40
Gallagher	10	10,000	5 50
Gallagher	3	2,900	4 80

ORR & WILLIAMS SOLD TO

S. Trandlman	10	9,300	5 50
Aull & Clemens	33	34,800	5 75
Schlesinger	33	34,650	5 75
A. Frost	3	3,300	6 00
A. Frost	1	1,000	5 50
A. Frost	1	1,040	5 00
A. Frank	1	1,080	5 25
L. Schlosser	1	1,010	5 25
L. Schlosser	1	1,040	5 00
Frank	1	1,080	5 25
Morse & L	1	1,000	5 15
J. Hamilton	4	2,700	5 00

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD TO

Julius Voetter	33	34,490	5 90
Julius Voetter	1	1,000	5 50
M. McAdams	19	18,800	5 50
Dr. Lenz	10	10,780	5 50
W. J. Blackstock	18	18,840	5 50
A. Rumpel	10	10,150	5 50
Gallagher	17	17,980	5 65
Gallagher	4	4,150	5 50
L. Masserith	4	4,440	5 50
L. Masserith	2	2,000	5 00
Same	3	3,180	5 37
A. Rabdoller	2	2,000	5 50
J. Kurtz	3	3,060	5 87
C. Gilfillar	3	1,640	5 50
G. Wirtz	5	5,000	5 15
Schwartz & H	3	3,000	5 50
G. Morse	3	3,310	5 25
J. Urban	4	4,320	5 25
J. Rosenbaum	2	2,000	5 50
W. Hackenberger	3	2,720	6 00
Gallagher	2	2,000	5 50
P. Swetzer	4	4,250	6 00

KAISER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD TO

Voetter	32	32,310	5 75
Voetter	19	19,000	5 50

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1871.

TERMS.

One copy, per year.....$2 00
In clubs of twenty per year.....1 50
One copy gratis to the getter up of the club.

THE POT BOILS!

Elsewhere, under the head of "State Politics," will be found a report of the action taken by the Democracy of Chester county in relation to the new departure plank of the State platform. We bespeak for it the careful attention of our neighbor the *Post*. Not only do they distinctly and unequivocally repudiate the ninth resolution of that platform, and refuse utterly to take a single step in the direction toward which it points, but they haul the Convention over the coals for its "unauthorized" assumption that it represented the feelings and sentiments of the party, in a way which, if they have any sensibility left, ought to make the flesh of every member of that body creep. Whatever may be said of the harmoniousness of the party in Ohio, or Kentucky, or any other State, the fact is palpable that the keystone of the Democratic arch does not propose to be Vallandighamized without having something to say upon the subject. Contrasted with the husky whispers of the State Convention, the resolutions of this county meeting are as the artillery of heaven to the twang of a penny whistle. It is as inspiriting to read them as it is to listen to the recital of Scorr's impassioned verse—

"Charge, Chester, charge!"

While the resemblance between the mortal insult which the heroic MARMION cast into the teeth of his foe, and the bitter accusations of the Chester Knights against those who have sought to deliver them bound hand and foot to Republicanism, is of the most marked and striking character. Those indignant warriors declare that "the ninth resolution of the platform adopted at Harrisburg does *not* represent the sentiments of the Democratic party either of this county or State," a contradiction so explicit and direct, that it can only be paralleled by the nervous and pithy words of the doughty Scottish Earl, who thundered out to his ex-entertainer—

"Lord Stanley, thou hast lied!"

Now we submit that this is not a seemly spectacle, and besides, the season is too hot to quarrel with comfort. We therefore hope that the *Post* will remonstrate with them, and inculcate upon them the necessity of appearing friendly, no matter how intensely they hate each other at heart. If it has not SCOTT at hand, from which to quote, perhaps a verse or two from WATTS will do as well. And here is one suited exactly alike to the weather and the occasion—

"Birds in their little nests agree,
And 'tis a shameful sight,
When children of one family
Fall out and chide and fight."

We have already given extracts from a considerable number of State Democratic journals, which take substantially the ground of the Chester county resolutions, and now we notice that our next door neighbor, the Greensburg *Argus*, the Democratic organ of Westmoreland county, "tears down the flaunting lie," and tramples it under foot as the fraudulent device of the enemies "of a free white man's government." The Bellefonte *Watchman*, also, paces uneasily to and fro, flinging out notes of indignation and alarm, while from Dan to Bersheba the disintegrating process goes on. We had hoped sincerely that the new movement was honestly and earnestly made, and that it would find instant and cordial response. But what shall be thought of a party, the very first infusion into which of an element of liberty and justice disrupts it and sends it flying in all directions? The Amendments are the talisman, and Democracy cannot bear the test.

THE Commissioner of Internal Revenue did a sensible thing when he issued his circular informing the public that persons whose net incomes did not reach the sum of two thousand dollars per annum, need not trouble themselves to make returns to the Assessors or their assistants. This put a stop to a great annoyance, rendered still more aggravating from the fact that a large number of Assistant Assessors had previously considered themselves monarchs of all they surveyed, so far as the financial affairs of the inhabitants of their respective divisions were concerned, and felt inclined to exercise their authority to the fullest. At the best, the inquisitorial character of the income tax is bad enough, but the offensive curiosity of these official PAUL PRYS made it a good deal worse. The circular of General PLEASANTON, therefore, was welcomed with a sigh of relief throughout the country. He has now supplemented this sensible circular by another letter of instruction to his subordinates, equally wise and deserving of commendation. Of course the revenues of the country must be collected. Every man who swindles the Government of his just share of the public burdens, renders them so much the heavier for honest and upright tax payers. But there had grown up with the Internal Revenue service a spy and informer system which, by abuse and prostitution, became at last far more of a nuisance than a benefit. In view of the injustice often done, and the unnecessary expense to the Government often entailed by hasty and injudicious prosecutions for infractions of the revenue laws, he has directed that hereafter all such cases shall be reported, together with all the evidence obtainable, to the Collector of the district in which they arise, with other instructions tending to protect the man who transgresses through ignorance, from the harsh criminal prosecutions to which he has heretofore too often been subjected. The United States District Attorney is also to be consulted, whenever practicable, before complaints are made to the United States Commissioners, while all charges preferred by professional spies and informers are to be carefully sifted and scrutinized before any action is taken upon them. These instructions will meet with the approval of the whole country. There is no doubt that much injustice has in the past been done to innocent men by seizures, confiscations, prosecutions and sharp practice, instituted sometimes by well-meaning but mistaken officers who were zealous without knowledge, but quite often, too, upon evidence of the most baseless and worthless kind. The Commissioner is entitled to the thanks of the country for this reform, which has not come a moment too soon. It is true that the laws must be enforced, but also the rights of the people are to be respected. He has evidently found this out.

GENERAL MCCANDLESS, the Democratic candidate for Auditor General, paid a visit to Lebanon a few days ago, and was imprudent enough to be betrayed into making a speech. We say imprudent, if the speech he made on the occasion is to be accepted as affording the real gauge of the man and candidate. Sandwiched in a vast amount of verbiage are the following sentences:

This is the first gun fired in the grand battle to be decided upon the second Tuesday in October next, the result of which will demonstrate to our gifted President that the line upon which he has been fighting, that of centralization of power in the Federal Government, will require a "new departure." The Democracy of our State, like Antæus of old, has arisen stronger after every fall, and now with the dead issues of the past thrown in the rear, advances, like a modern Hercules, to strangle this serpent of centralization in its embrace.

The General in this stilted manner says he is for the "new departure." He evidently realized the hazards of stepping squarely upon the platform: and it must be confessed that, considering the feeling prevailing in his party on the subject, it is rather creditable to his courage that he took the position even thus timidly. We can afford to leave him there. The rest of the speech, what little there is of it, is made up of charges of corruption and extravagance against General GRANT's administration, which proves how diminutive is the calibre and meagre the supply of ammunition with which the General enters the contest. It remains only to be added that he said nothing about challenging Colonel STANTON, his opponent.

THE Tammany leaders have added to the city debt of New York in twenty months twenty millions of dollars, and some of the papers there are so unreasonable as to want to know what has been done with the money. The question might be asked daily till doom's day and no answer be made; nor are we certain that the tax-payers of New York deserve to be answered so long as they submit to be thus plundered. But the people of the country at large should remember that the leaders who govern and plunder New York, should the Democratic party win the next Presidential fight, would carry on their operations on a correspondingly large scale at Washington.

UNREST in Spain seems to be almost as inevitable as conspiracy in France and discontent in Ireland. The latest news from that country is that another ministerial crisis is imminent. How far this chronic state of chaos is attributable to the demon of disquiet which seems to affect all peoples of the Latin race, and how far it is the inevitable result of aristocratic rule, is not easily to be determined. But out of the hissing whirlpool of conflicting elements and passions, this lesson comes from Spain, as from France and England, and our country as well—that the necessity of modern government is justice, and that, while intelligence is indispensable to good government, political power is the great incentive to education. The situation bodes no good to the public tranquility of Spain. At the national capital, where the Republicans have hitherto had a weaker hold than in any other great centers of population, and where formerly the Carlists hardly dared show themselves openly, the coalition between these and the Republicans has created a very unpleasant atmosphere for the royal government. Stripped of its disguises and straightened of its involutions, the question is one of the people against a more or less despotic party. Whether King AMADEUS understands it or not, it is evident that the Spanish people do not take kindly to their foreign monarch. How the present crisis will eventuate—whether in the resignation of the ministry and the selection by the King of a Cabinet more in sympathy with the popular will, or in another overthrow of the reigning dynasty—it is impossible to foretell. One thing is certain, however, that the revolutionary spirit will continue to spread, and revolutionary doctrines continue to gain adherents, until the government is harmonized with the welfare of the people.

THE recent deposal of Mr. CHENEY from the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church for violation of the canonical law, bids fair to bear unlooked for fruits. Already the matter has assumed a significance quite disproportionate with its importance as a personal issue between the Bisop and his clergyman. It is not alone evident that, as shown by the long list of distinguished clerical and lay members of that Church whose signatures are appended to the letter of sympathy addressed to him, Mr. CHENEY is held in most high and honorable regard, but that the conflict between the freedom of conscience whose rights, according to Mr. CHENEY and his friends, are assailed, and the ecclesiastical supremacy whose lawful authority, according to Bishop WHITEHOUSE, is denied, promises to become an overshadowing question for that Church generally. This probability is increased by the fact that Bishop WHITEHOUSE proposes to present Mr. TYNG to the ecclesiastical authorities of New York, for misdemeanor in the diocese of Illinois, in having participated in services with Mr. CHENEY, after he had been deposed from the ministry. Alluding to the latest phase of the difficulty, the *Protestant Churchman* (Episcopal) says: "It is becoming more and more probable that revolution in the Church cannot be averted." The vital question involved seems to be whether a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church shall be allowed to participate in public religious services with a person who is not a clergyman. The *Churchman* states that "the whole course of ecclesiastical proscription of which these acts are a part, are a disgraceful misrepresentation of our Church, and cannot be submitted to for a moment." From present indications there does not appear to be any hope of satisfactorily adjusting the question.

AMONG the hopeful and encouraging signs of the times, is the attention which Southern journals are beginning to pay to the evils arising from the social ostracism of such Northern Republicans as make their families as have settled in the section of the country. Every man and every family should of course have the right to select his or their associates, but the stupid thing about this business has been that, no matter how entitled Northern people may have been by material, intellectual or moral wealth, to the social courtesies and amenities of civilization, in some quarters they have been debarred an entrance into "society," not because they were not worthy or cultured, but simply because they came from the North. But the Southern exclusives are beginning to find out that this Chinese wall which they have builded and guarded, not only keeps the "Yankee" out of their parlors, but also keeps his capital out of their States. They have discovered, or are in progress of discovering, that nearly all the men who extend their operations in railroads, manufactories and commerce, are Republicans, and that their self-respect will not permit them to invest capital for the benefit of communities which turn toward them the cold shoulder in private life. The question which has arisen, therefore, is this: Shall the progress of the South in material wealth and prosperity be longer retarded by the silly practices which have arisen out of its morbid and unhealthy prejudice against the North? The indications are that the absurd game of contempt will have to be discontinued, and that courtesy and kindness will take the place of this foolish pharisaism.

"PLEASE ma'am it was such a little one." All over the country the Democratic press sang *Te Deums* over the triumph of its party in New Hampshire, the *World*, particularly, standing like the jocund morn—

"A tiptoe on the misty mountain top."

In delightful anticipation of the "cheering novelty of a Democratic address" from the unaccustomed quarter of the Granite State. Well, the Governor has been inaugurated, and delivered his message, the main points of which relate almost solely to local topics, among them that of paying off the State debt by a reduction of taxation—both of those measures, at least, finding recommendation. But his brief allusions to the national administration are so mildly expressed, and marked with such an evident consciousness that the less he said the better for his party, that we really pity our contemporaries under the disappointment which they cannot help but feel. There were a few things in this portion of his speech which the Republican party will do well to heed—which, in fact, it is heeding, not because the warning comes from the enemy's quarter, but because the impulse springs spontaneously from within. On the whole, however, the Governor roared more gently than a sucking dove, and did not for a single instant deal in Chinese thunder. Republicanism has so long been in the ascendant in New Hampshire that it has made even Democracy respectable. But as you get toward the South—ah! it is like a mermaid Up among the New England hills it has a decent human look, but down toward the border—well, the nearer you get to the tail, the more scaly it grows.

A LONDON letter by the latest steamer says: "In 1848 the wave of revolutionary disturbance which spread over the Continent did not fail to reach our shores, but though it caused some agitation and alarm it had no serious results. There is again some apprehension that the energies of the International Association, finding no further scope in France for the present, may be directed upon England." It is unquestionably true that England has reason to fear the "International Association," which is but another title with which to designate the Communists, not only in Paris, but as they are scattered all over Europe. Nor do sagacious Englishmen attempt to deny that the presence condition of the laboring classes there, and the growth of peculiar ideas among them and those who have attached themselves to their cause, are calculated to create apprehension. There is much in England which, under but slightly changed conditions, would be natural food for a Commune fury not unlike that which has so recently exhibited itself in Paris, and is even now dreaded in other European cities.

AMONG the noteworthy occurrences of the times is the fact that the British Government has finally consented to gratify the ambition of the Canada Dominion to organize territorial governments from its western limits to the Pacific, on the plan of the United States. The ratification of British Columbia with the Dominion will take place next month. This perfects the consolidation of British colonies north of the United States. In process of time all that portion of the continent will doubtless bristle with embryo States, and the general effect of the step will be to make the whole Confederation Republican in fact, if not in form. The present difficulty is a lack of population, there being but a little over three and a half million inhabitants to an area of nearly three million square miles of territory.

THE Charleston *Courier* does not believe that TOOMBS ever said what he is reported to have said in a recent interview—if he did he spoke like a fool and not as a Statesman. The *Courier* falls into the altered tone which has been observable on the part of those in the South who think it better to be prudent, as follows:

"The idea that the people of the South are preparing for another civil war, or propose to renew the contest of the past, is simply without foundation. It is without the slightest semblance. It is either the phantasy of a wild brain, or a sensational conception, with a view to aid and foster the passions and prejudices of the North, as against the return of welfare and self-government to the South."

And the Richmond *Enquirer* expresses its disapproval of DAVIS and TOOMBS as follows:

We have had enough of these gentlemen. They have been urged to keep their mouths shut, and they won't do it. They prefer to keep themselves before the public to helping the South out of the ruin and desolation which have come upon it. We assure them that the world, and the South, can get on *with out them*, and it will be done.

On the other hand, backed up as they are by a strong force of the Democracy, DAVIS and TOOMBS won't "keep their mouths shut," but will keep on speaking, and the more they speak the louder are they applauded. And here is the significance of it all.

THE Republican Executive Committee met on Saturday, and passed a resolution calling to Convention No. 2, (which nominated Mr. DILWORTH for Commissioner, to reassemble at the Court House on Tuesday, June 27th, and place in nomination a candidate for the Commissionership left vacant by the resignation of Mr. MCGEE. The proposition to call an entirely new Convention was discussed, but the sentiment prevailed that the delegates composing the late convention were as competent to make an acceptable nomination as any which could now be chosen, and that it would be an unnecessary tax upon the time and means of the party to require them to hold primary elections in the season of harvest. It is generally believed that the Court and the Commissioners will appoint to the vacant Commissionership the gentleman receiving the nomination of this Convention.

THE gift of one hundred thousand dollars by WM. THAW, Esq., to the Western University, with the condition that a like sum be raised, places that gentleman in the front rank of generous givers to worthy objects, and secures for the institution a permanent and prosperous future—for we do not doubt that the additional sum will be promptly raised. We understand that it is the intention of the Trustees to secure for the institution a new location where suitable buildings will be erected on a scale that will be an honor to our city. The donation is as creditable to Mr. THAW as it is fortunate for the University.

THE Boston *Post* comes out for HANCOCK for the Democratic nomination for President, in an eulogy which sounds curiously enough to those who know the General well. The article, however, is one of many evidences of late of the favor with which he is viewed in the party, and that HOFFMAN, HENDRICKS and the rest of them must wake up, if they do not intend to relinquish their chances for the nomination.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* says:

"If Mr. Davis has a mind to speak, let him speak. It is his right. If Mr. Toombs has a mind to gabble, let him gabble. That is his right. We complain of neither. What we do take the Democratic party responsible for their utterances."

But what has the *Courier-Journal* to say of the crowds of listeners, who, with one accord and enthusiasm, applaud both DAVIS and TOOMBS? It is just here that the important part of the matter lies.

THE term "new departure" was wel chosen. In this State, at least, in taking it the Democracy have departed for "the undiscovered country from whose bourn" no political pilgrim has yet been known to return. What was intended as a jubilee has already turned into a funeral, and a swearing one at that. See the proceedings of the Chester county Democracy.

DISPATCHES from Hong Kong state that the late fight between our Asiatic squadron and the Coreans has caused much excitement among the foreigners resident in that country. Notwithstanding, Washington on the subject are anxiously awaited. The attack was altogether dastardly and unprovoked, and while there is nothing in the dispatches of the Admiral to indicate that the Corean government was responsible for the outrages, the fact that the batteries which fired upon our ships were manned by Corean troops, has an ugly and suspicious appearance. It does not seem reasonable that a Government which is able to maintain a standing army of over five hundred thousand men, even if they are savages, has not power to compel their obedience. If, as probably will be the case, it shall be urged by that Government that the attack was made without orders, it will be proper to ask the question why orders were not given covering the possibilities of the case. That Government had given its consent to the survey of its coast channels, and knew that our squadron was engaged in the prosecution of the work. Is something that the would-be assassins were made to feel the weight of American broadsides, and were driven howling into the interior for safety, but it is not enough. The hostility of the Mongolians toward the nations of the western world has already cost them dear, and it is time that some understanding. Corea is tributary to China, and in view of recent occurrences it is by no means impossible that this outrage may have been instigated from that quarter. At all events it seems important that if civilization is ever to make its entrance, and the rights which Eastern barbarism is bound to respect, the fact should be settled beyond further doubt. If it cannot be done by diplomacy, there is another way.

IF in Europe the royalty and aristocracy must have their game coverts and pleasure forests, why should not the people of the United States, every one of whom is a sovereign, surround themselves with similar means of recreation and enjoyment, on a scale commensurate with the area of our country and the dignity of American citizens? This idea is, indeed, becoming very popular. California has led the way by setting apart the Yosemite Valley and its surrounding region, as a State park for tourists and pleasure seekers from all quarters of the world, and now the State of New York follows suit by proposing to devote to a like purpose the romantic wilderness known as the Adirondack region, stretching from Lake Champlain to Oswego, comprising a belt of nearly one hundred and fifty miles east and west, a like distance north and south, and two hundred miles from southwest to northeast. This primeval region abounds in mountains, lakes, deer and other game, with fish of every description, while the purity of its air and water are the themes of all who have visited it. What is there to hinder the inauguration of a similar plan in Pennsylvania? In the heart of the Allegheny Mountains are some of the most sublime, picturesque and secluded retreats upon the continent, which, with a comparatively small outlay of capital, might be made the favorite haunts of artists, tourists and literati. If the State has any money to spare we suggest that it be devoted to this purpose instead of being shoveled into the pockets of Philadelphia Commissioners and other contrivances for ridding the people of their cash.

A REMARKABLE surgical feat is recorded in Louisville. A few weeks since a lad of five or six years, while playing upon the stairway of a hotel, fell a distance of seventy feet, alighting upon a stone floor, and was picked up apparently a lifeless, shapeless mass. In falling he struck another lad at the foot of a stairway, breaking an inch board across the grain, and then further down breaking an oak baluster one inch in diameter. Nine separate and distinct fractures and a wound upon the head similar to the scalp wound of Phineas Taylor Barnum, were the frightful fall. The right arm was crushed into countless pieces above and below. Both legs were broken at and near the ankle joints, and the subsequent examination was received all over the body. Notwithstanding these terrible injuries, which were regarded almost without exception as necessarily fatal, the boy, says the Louisville *Ledger*, recovered under the care of skillful surgeons, has been restored to health as perfect as before the accident, and is again the pride and joy of a large circle. The case may well be recorded as one of the most remarkable in the annals of surgery.

THE New Orleans *Times* intimates that the Southern friends and supporters of Jefferson Davis are treasuring up all the hard things that are now being said of him by the Northern Democratic press, which has so unanimously condemned the prosecuting him, and that they will be recalled to mind by and by when, in view of an urgent demand for all the Southern votes that can be scraped together, they will not be such pleasant Democratic reading as they are now. The *Times*, in the course of a leader commenting at length on Mr. Davis's speeches and attitude, concludes as follows: "The Southern people are resolved to be in practical reconciliation with the logic of events. They want peace and tranquility, as essential to prosperity and progress to a great degree. If Mr. Davis be an implacable and impracticable, he has no following or implacables or impracticables in the mass of the Southern people—that is certain."

GEN. WEITZEL, in charge of the enlargement of the Louisville Canal, in a letter to the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, announces that the Board of Directors have concluded to close the canal on the 20th of July and to keep it closed for three months. He says that he requested that it be kept closed for four months, but the Directors decided that the interests of commerce would not admit of this. Gen. W. adds: "Now, when you consider the fact that, in order to give the commerce of this river the enlarged canal and the new locks at the end of this season, I must take out about 50,000 cubic yards of wall, all in three months, you will see at once that I cannot give my consent to open the canal during this period, even for a day, to accommodate any one. Some of my contractors, as it is, must work by night to fulfil their obligations."

SPEAKING of the *World's* "intelligence" of an alliance between the houses of Grant and Guelph—that Queen Victoria proposes to marry the remaining unappropriated daughter to the son of the President the New York *Standard* says: "Astonishment will soon be a word without a meaning, and it will soon become as difficult for us to picture the mental state of a savage who, for the first time, sees an iron horse, as it was for our forefathers to believe in the anthropophagi and men whose heads do grow beneath their shoulders. We fully agree with the *World* as to the probability of this match—nay, we have positive information that it is seriously thought of at the Court of St. James; but we must dissent from the speculative conclusions which the *World* draws about the motives which actuate Mrs. Victoria Guelph."

IN a recent editorial on the subject of the late speeches of Jeff. Davis, the New York *Evening Post* made incidental allusion to the peculiar manner in which he was garbed at the period of his capture. A chivalrous Southern friend of the "beloved President" thereupon writes to that journal a letter in which the element of vitriol struggles for the mastery with that of sulphuric acid. The remarkable feature of the communication, however, is the hint which it throws out that Barnum's museum, instead of taking fire by accident, as has all along been supposed, was burned by a Southern sympathizer in revenge for the great showman's effigy of the flying rebel disguised in the habiliments of a woman. Jeff. Davis was captured on the 11th of May, 1865, and Barnum's museum was consumed on the 13th of July following. Considering the fact that not very long before a frightful plot was laid by the friends of the "Beloved President" to lay the whole city of New York in ashes, it is not impossible, to say the least, that the popular impression respecting the origin of the fire in question, may have been wider of the mark than this writers' suggestion of "right-eous retribution."

THE potato bugs now ravaging some of the Western States, particularly Indiana, Chio and Michigan, seem to be quite as numerous as ever in Maryland. The surface of Lake Michigan, a gentleman from Grosse Point reports, has been lately literally alive with them. The bugs often fly a considerable distance, and float easily upon the surface of the water. They are evidently bound in a body on a raid on Canada, and it will prove more disastrous than any Fenian raid has ever been. The curious instinct which prompts them to travel eastward does not find itself thwarted by wide bodies of water, but they float across, and resume their journey on the other side. It would be interesting to know for what great purpose these bugs started out on their trip from the Rocky Mountains eastward, and why they have persisted so pertinaciously on the way. It now seems probable that the potato crop in Michigan will prove an entire failure this year.

SMOKING is so evidently on the increase that the London *Food Journal* thinks it highly desirable to dispel all ignorance upon the subject, and so far popularize all essential facts peculiar to tobacco as to reduce such of its effects as are injurious to the human organism to a minimum. "Long known as a prophylatic," says that journal, "the dreadful war on the continent has revealed in tobacco a quality which renders it a very fair apology for an anæsthetic. The soothing cigar has come to be a natural sequence to the cruel knife in army surgery, and it is now notorious that the ex-Emperor of the French derived no small part of his political safety previous to the war from the simple circumstance that he carefully supplied the army with large allowances of good tobacco—a privilege that was highly appreciated."

THE New York *Herald* advises the Pope not to retire to Corsica when Victor Emanuel enters Rome. It says:

"It is rather too late in the day for him to become a martyr in the world, and deprive himself of the much needed rest during the brief space of life that can yet be his lot. Does his Holiness wish to imitate the example of his predecessors who retired to Avignon and there awaited better times—watched and waited, until at last they were triumphantly reinstated in the Vatican? Times are changed and history does not repeat itself; so his Holiness or his successor might wait for the desired reinstatement into temporal power."

The *Herald's* favorite idea is that his Holiness should come to the United States, where, it has many times assured him, he can live in peace; but we are yet to see that it cares a fig for what it says.

THE New York *Journal of Commerce* nails the charge of favoritism and speculation against the cable monopoly, thus:

"Such a trick is characteristic of him, but very unbecoming in the officials who lend themselves, for our messages sent from London were kept back, and a dispatch about the cotton market, adapted to stifling speculation, with water being the only means of ours, reached this city several hours in advance of ours. Such and other similar instances were proved beyond question, and cannot be denied. Mr. Field, a day or two before he sailed, was forced to admit, in conversation with the Executive Committee of the Associated Press, and his agent, Mr. Weaver, acknowledged it to President Orton, of the Western Union."

It is about time that the press, in view of the monopolies to which it is subjected, began to consider the subject of a remedy.

THERE is considerable discussion and excitement in Chicago concerning the Sunday liquor traffic. The City Council, a day or two after the great peace celebration, repealed the ordinance making it illegal to keep saloons open on Sunday, but the indignation expressed at the action was so great that it was reconsidered and the ordinance re-enacted. Following this meetings were held by citizens of German birth and resolutions adopted protesting against the ordinance as an infringement of the Constitution, and under the State Constitution, to make the sale of beer on Sunday illegal. The political aspect of the question renders it the more interesting.

THE secret investigation going on at West Point, which President Grant and Secretary Belknap are said to have been overseeing, a correspondent of the New York *Sun* says is in regard to the outrage committed there last winter, by which cadets Bard and Flickinger were ignominiously expelled the Academy at night time by certain unknown members of the present graduating class, whose behavior resembled that of the Ku-Klux Klan. One of the objects of the investigation is to ascertain, if possible, the restoration of the expelled cadets to their class on the 1st of July.

THE project for the erection of a Crystal Palace at New York, by the International Exhibition Company, shows substantial progress, a suitable piece of land having been secured and largely paid for. The site is near Central Park, and includes four blocks of ground. It is considered certain that the encouragement so far afforded, that the proposed Crystal Palace will become an accomplished fact before the winter of 1872, and that it will not only surpass in magnificence the building of 1853, but compare well with what is now a prominent feature of one of the suburbs of London.

THE Pennsylvania State Medical Society, in session at Williamsport last week, formally rescinded their rule excluding colored physicians, after an animated discussion and a determined opposition. Ayes 50, noes 40. The rule prohibited, on pain of expulsion from the society, consultation with women physicians, and with those who consulted with them or taught them medicine. The only organized opposition to woman physicians now existing in the State is to be found in the Philadelphia County Medical Society.

THE New York *Church Weekly*, the organ of the extreme Ritualists, gives prominence to the following paragraph, is supposed to possess an important significance:

"We are enabled to state, on good authority, that within the past week a secret caucus was held in the city of New York, composed of Romish priests, who was agreed to crush the Rector of Trinity Church in the coming Diocesan Convention. Among the gentlemen present were Dr. Ives, Messrs. Howland, Conrad, Montgomery, Potter and Washburn."

ON Saturday the constitutionality of the obnoxious income tax was the subject of argument before Justice Strong, in Philadelphia. There are several parties to the suit which is instituted against present or recent collectors of internal revenue for the recovery of the amounts alleged to have been illegally assessed and collected.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* makes the following cheerful declaration: "Never was a political organization exposed to such disadvantages as the Democratic party has to encounter upon the threshold of the approaching national campaign." Th editor knows.

ABOUT the best thing that has happened to Mr. Greeley politically, is that Wendell Phillips has come out against him with rather unusual violence even for him.

IT is said that Chief Justice Chase has caused it to be understood that he will support McCook, the Democratic candidate for Governor. Better support the dignity of his position by keeping out of politics altogether.

OVER one-half of the £1,400,000 bonds offered by the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company has been taken in London—the balance will be offered in this country.

A WRITER in the Baltimore *Gazette* criticises savagely the Polar Sea expedition under Captain Hall, and besides others, makes the following statement:

"The act of Congress appropriating the funds for the Polar exploration specifically states that the scientific work of the expedition shall be prescribed by the National Academy of Sciences. Now, this body of eminent men are not only dissatisfied with the present organization of the enterprise, but, I understand, have distinctly and positively refused as a body to have anything to do with the research, and have protested against the expedition leaving the United States at all, but in the *cicada septendecina*, nor yet is it harmful, for it cannot devour vegetation as it has no jaws for eating, but merely a haustellum for sucking, which, however, it seldom or never uses. The life lasts only from ten days to three weeks, and during this time it does nothing but fly about, then it deposits its eggs and dies. The only injury done by these insects is noticed when they hurt trees by piercing them in order to deposit their eggs. They appear every year in some parts of the country, but not in the same locality, as the eggs are not hatched until they have lain for seventeen years.

A wedding literally in high life occurred on the 8th inst. at Liverpool, when Miss Hannah Bagnall, known as the "Nova Scotia giantess," and one Mr. Van Buren Bates, a young American gentleman of about the lady's own age and height, are the parties to the union. They are each about twenty-four years of age and measure nearly eight feet in height. Mr. Bates is a Virginian, on show in London, and said to be really a magnificent human colossus.

"Corner loading," with the use of abusive, indecent or insulting language, whether addressed to any person passing upon any street car, or to the car person in charge thereof, in particular, has been made a statutory offense in Connecticut, punishable by a fine not exceeding seven dollars.

The cheapest and most convenient trellis for tomatoes is, to make a four-square frame for every hill, of four pieces of hard wood, two feet long and one inch square, for the four corner posts. Let three pieces of lath, each one foot long, be nailed on each side. Such trellises will cost only a few cents each, and they will save four times their cost in the value of tomatoes. Let each hill be supplied with two such trellises, before the plant has begun to bend sideways; then the fruit will all be kept off the ground.

Nearly six hundred thousand seals have been taken into the various ports of Newfoundland the past season, the "catch" being valued at $1,800,000. Two vessels alone brought in eighty-two thousand seals All this wealth has been secured without any very considerable expenditure of time, money or trouble, and Newfoundland ought to be able to build a railroad to prosperity were it not that the more successful merchants almost invariably leave the island as soon as their fortunes are made, and go to England and Scotland to enjoy their opulence. The people also grow apprehensive with some that the fishery is being overworked, and that unless the enterprise is measurably checked the seal will suffer extermination. The day, however, is probably far distant when any material inroad could be made upon the race, for this year they appeared in greater numbers than ever before.

The English Blue Book was lately laid before Parliament, containing interesting statistics, showing the total amount of income and expenditure of Great Britain each year since 1868. On the whole the progress of the expenditure has been steady, though, during times of war, there has been a perceptible increase to be followed by a reduction. In 1693 the whole expenditure was under six million pounds. The largest amount ever spent in one year was in 1814, when Great Britain had more than one war on her hands—almost one hundred and thirteen million pounds sterling. The lowest expenditure during the present century, in 1833, when it was £48,786,048. The wars of the two centuries have cost little short of a billion and a quarter of pounds, not including pensions. The amount necessary for the Government has decreased considerably since the Russian war, which brought the expenditure one year up to £92,000,000, and the tendency is still in the same direction, although certain changes in the army have will cause a temporary increase.

A dangerous plaything, a sort of "torpedo," is represented as being sold in the East among other fireworks. It is described "as about the size of a small marble," colored blue and red, and with a good deal like a sugar plum. One of these getting into the hands of a little boy in Philadelphia a few days ago, was ignorantly or innocently put by him into his mouth, and almost immediately exploded, leaving the little urchin a mangled mass. The entire arrangement of men and material has been in the hands of Mr. Hall, and how he has carried out his scheme up to the present augurs anything but well for the ultimate success of the expedition and the advancement of geographical knowledge and science generally. I understand that no gentleman has been obtained in this country to accept the responsible entity of chief scientific officer. A German naturalist, Dr. Bessels, who was second in command in the first German arctic expedition, has been secured as surgeon naturalist, but no physicist or astronomer, possessing the requisite knowledge or experience, can be found willing to join Hall in that capacity. Three or four such men have been in treaty with him; but, whether from "incompatibility of views," or for other reasons, they have all backed out."

The most conspicuous in gross traffic in the month of May, compared with the the same month of last year, is shown by the Central Pacific road—$2,040,441, and by the Pacific Railroads of Western—$112,117. There is no uniform increase in earnings, however, and several of the old roads show a decrease of more or less importance. For the first five months of the year railroad earnings generally contain the same features. There is, in fact, nothing in no great increase of traffic and the earning *per mile* for them all have added materially to their mileage, and in some cases not so large as in 1870. The General tendency of railroad earnings in this country is unquestionably toward a steady increase, but the increase must be gradual and cannot be expected to proceed by strides, nor to be shown every year without some intervening periods of decreased traffic. In the year 1869 railroads were generally prosperous, and increased their gross earnings considerably, but since that time there has been no uniform increase on the whole roads, and where heavy profits have been shown they have in most cases been the result of an economical administration and a large saving in operating expenses.

THE visit of the Grand Duke Alexis, which was to have been about this time, was postponed until the fall on account of the inconvenience which would be experienced by natives of Russia during the heated term in this country. It is now semi-officially announced that the Russian frigate and his cortege will leave St. Petersburg next August and arrive here in the latter part of September or early in October, and that the Prince, after making a rather extended tour of the country during the fall, will remain to participate in the festivities of the winter season in the fashionable capitals of the commercial cities. The squadron that is to convey the distinguished visitors direct from Russia to this country has been already designated, and is now in preparation at Cronstadt. It consists of three vessels—one a very large iron-clad, carrying twelve guns; another a frigate, carrying sixty guns; and the third a smaller frigate.

LETTERS received from the West state that manufacturers of reapers and threshers are crowded with orders from the growers, which is an index of their opinion of the coming wheat crop. Several, which, it believed, will be finished at about the date of its commencement last year. It at least will be much earlier than has been usual. Of the spring wheat crop there are few complaints comparatively, and the prospects are generally favorable, although it is yet too early in the season to judge how the crop will turn out. The most reliance is centered in the spring wheat crop, as the acreage largely exceeds that of the winter wheat, as well as the aggregate yield.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

In the neighborhood of Palestine, Indiana, on the 16th, a fearful accident occurred. John Jacoba, a German, fifty years of age, was in his field with a reaping machine, and the horses attached becoming frightened, he ran around the machine in front of the teeth in order to stop the animals. He stumbled and fell, and the teeth catching him before he could rise severed his head and right arm from his body.

Grace Greenwood writes: A sad case of death from the use of chloroform lately occurred at the Washington City Asylum for the Insane. Dr. Nichols, having a very wild, unruly subject, who gave him much trouble, and was dangerous to have about the grounds, actually conceived the idea—not having the fear of Charles Reade before his eyes—of subduing him by means of a ring, to be inserted, after the manner of the noble savage, in the poor creature's nose! In order to perform this delicate and painful operation with safety to himself, he administered anæsthetics freely, in the presence of a large number of the other patients. The operation was successfully performed—but the unfortunate subject never woke up! But I believe the doctor saved the hide and tallow.

A Berlin correspondent states that an exceedingly interesting discovery was recently made near Holler, in the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg. A workman of that place found, about a fortnight ago, no less than 378 Roman coins, besides several urns, not far from the village, and only a few feet below the surface of the soil. The coins belong to the reigns of Vespasian, Domitian, Nerva, Trajan, Adrian, Antoninus, Aurelius, Commodus, Divus Verus, Diocletian, Diva Faustina, Christina, Augusta, &c.

The squirrels have been raiding on the wheat fields in Virginia. A Lynchburg paper says that but a few weeks since there was hardly a squirrel to be seen in a day's journey, for they were rusticating in the cliffs and hollows of the Blue Ridge, and living on the buds of the poplar tree. But no sooner does the wheat get ripe enough to be eaten, than they come down from the mountains like the locusts in the days of Pharaoh, and threaten to give the farmers serious trouble. This is more especially the case in the mountain districts of Bedford, Botetourt and Amherst. The old farmers say they will continue to increase in numbers, notwithstanding many of them will be killed, until after the corn crop is gathered, when they will again retire to the mountains.

The Mont Cenis tunnel and railway, forty-two miles in all, it is estimated will cost not far short of $100,000,000. That, as a commercial enterprise, it can never pay, seems out of the question. And it may be safely assumed that, as it is the first, so it will be the last enterprise of the kind which will be undertaken for generations. But it is claimed that two things, hardly more than incidental to the whole idea, are worth all it has or will ever cost. These two things are: Fell's—or rather, perhaps, Ericsson's—center rail and appurtenances, and Sommeiller's air-condensing apparatus.

The most extensive Hebrew library in the world was collected in Amsterdam, Holland, and has been for sale for some time. The announcement that it was in the market created considerable interest in the United States, and attracted the attention of the Faculty of Cornell University. One of the Faculty wrote to the congregation of the Temple Emmanu-El, in New York city, asking them to buy the library and present it to the University, and promising in return that the institution would create a Hebrew Professorship. To this proposal an unfavorable answer was returned, for in connection with the Temple Emmanu-El a Rabbinical Seminary has been founded, which, in the estimation of its supporters, stands more in need of the Amsterdam collection than any ordinary college. In addition to this, the congregation, though wealthy and generous, expressed some doubts about the claims which Cornell University could have upon them, and about the value to them of the return that was proposed. For these reasons they bought the library themselves, and will probably receive them from Holland next autumn.

It is stated that a formidable company of capitalists is organizing for the purpose of introducing and erecting suitable grain dryers throughout the States, to put the crops in proper condition to keep pure and sweet, whether stored in watchouses, shipped abroad, or milled into flour and meal at home. This is regarded as a move in the right direction, as these "crops" will enable farmers in the West to put their wheat into condition for market as soon as gathered, securing to them better prices, as the buyers of it can forward it to the seaboard to the winter market, which is always the highest. All such improvements help the country along in its march of progress.

Something new in etymology is reported by a New Jersey paper. The new comer is called a "winged porcupine," and described as having wings, under which are concealed a number of quills half an inch in length, which it shoots at any one attempting to capture it. These splinters bury themselves in the skin, causing an irritation like that occasioned by the bite of a mosquito. The insect is about an inch long, and in appearance resembles a fire-bug.

The invasion of some of the Western States by the dreaded "seventeen year locust," is not about to take place, as announced. According to the Albany *Argus* the insect which has app